Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
South Carolina, June 21, 1844.

SIR: The last post brought me your communication, accompanying the memorial of the Presbytery of the Free Church of Glasgow, in behalf of John L. Brown, convicted in this State of aiding a slave in escaping from her master, and sentenced to be hung in April last. It will be gratifying to you, seeing the interest you have taken in the matter, to learn that I have pardoned Brown. In consequence of representations made to me in December last, by Judge O'Neall, speaking for himself and the Judge of the Court of Appeals, I commuted his punishment to thirty-nine lashes. Facts, not known to the Jury, nor to the Judge, were afterwards brought to my knowledge, which satisfied me that Brown had no criminal design in what he did; and in the month of March I transmitted to him a full pardon. I was not at all aware at that time of the great interest taken abroad in behalf of one whose case I had never heard mentioned here, except on the occasions referred to; and I was astonished to find myself overwhelmed soon after with voluminous petitions for his pardon from the non slaveholding States of this Union; and to perceive that this sentence was commented on, not only by the English newspapers, but in the English House of Lords. The latest, and I trust the last communication to me is your memorial.

The interference of foreigners or any person beyond our boundaries, in the execution of the municipal laws of a sovereign State, even in respectful terms, is certainly a violation of all propriety and courtesy; and if carried to any extent, must become wholly intolerable. I pass that by, however. The law under which Brown was convicted, was enacted during our colonial existence, and is emphatically British law. It is also a good law. I pardoned him not because I disapproved of the law, but because I did not think he violated it. It would be the most absurd thing in the world to recognize by law a system of domestic slavery, and yet allow every one to free, not merely his own slaves, but those of his neighbor, whenever instigated to do so by his own notions of propriety, his interest or his caprice. What sort of security would we have for property held on such terms as these?

You cannot but perceive that to permit others to take our slaves from us at pleasure with impunity would amount to a total abolition of slavery. There would be no real difference between this and allowing the slaves to go free themselves. Your Presbytery, and all the petitioners for Brown, and agitators of his case, must have seen the matter in this light; and it is attributing to us but a small share of common sense to suppose that we would not take the same view of it ourselves.

Whether death should be inflicted for such an offence is another question. We have modified in a great degree the sanguinary code of law left us by our British ancestors; but we have not gone the length to which philosophers, both here and in your country, would have all Governments to go—of abolishing the punishment of death. Nor do I believe the success your Government has met with in endeavoring to diminish crime by abolishing this punishment in so many cases, will encourage them to press the matter much further at this time.

Considering the value of a slave; the facility of seducing him from his owner; the evil influence which frequent seduction might exercise on an institution, the destruction of which must speedily and inevitably strike from the roll of civilized States nearly the whole slave holding section of this country, as it has already done in St. Domingo and Jamaica; and the enthusiastic and reckless enemies of this institution, by whom we are surrounded, it seems to me that if any offence affecting property merits death, this is one.

Your memorial, like all that have been sent to me, denounces slavery in the severest terms; as "traversing every Law of Nature, and violating the most sacred domestic relations, and the primary Rights of Man."—You and your Presbytery are Christians. You profess to believe, and no doubt do believe, that the laws laid down in the Old and New Testaments for the government of man in his moral, social and political relations, were all the direct revelation of God himself.—Does it never occur to you, that in anathematizing slavery, you deny this Divine Sanction of those Laws, and repudiate both Christ and Moses; or charge God with downright crime, in regulating and perpetuating slavery in the Old Testament, and the most criminal neglect, in not only not abolishing, but not reprehending it, in the New? If these Testaments come from God, it is impossible that slavery can "traverse the Laws of Nature, or violate the primary Rights of Man." What these Laws and Rights really are, mankind have not agreed. But they are clear to God; and it is blasphemous for any of His creatures to set up their notions of them in opposition to His immediate and acknowledged Revelation. Nor does *our* system of slavery outrage the most sacred domestic relations. Husbands and wives, parents and children, among our slaves, are seldom separated, except from necessity or crime. The same reasons induce much more frequent separations among the white population in this, and, I imagine, in almost every other country.

But I make bold to say that the Presbytery of the Free Church of Glasgow, and nearly all the Abolitionists in every part of the world, in denouncing our domestic slavery, denounce a thing of which they know absolutely nothing—nay, which does not even exist. You weep over the horrors of the Middle Passage, which have ceased, so far as we are concerned; and over pictures of chains and lashes here, which have no existence but in the imagination. Our sympathies are almost equally excited by the accounts published by your Committees of Parliament—and therefore true; and which have been verified by the personal observation of many of us—of the squalid misery, loathsome disease, and actual starvation, of multitudes of the unhappy laborers, not of Ireland only, but of England—nay, of Glasgow itself. Yet we never presume to interfere with your social or municipal regulations—your aggregate wealth and congregated misery—nor the crimes attendant on them, nor your pitiless laws for their suppression. And when we see by your official returns, that even the best classes of English agricultural laborers can obtain for their support but seven pounds of bread and four *ounces* of meat per week, and when sick or out of employment, must either starve or subsist on charity, we cannot but look with satisfaction to the condition of our slave laborers, who usually receive as a weekly allowance, fifteen pounds of bread, and three *pounds* of bacon—have their children fed without stint, and properly attended to—are all well clothed, and have comfortable dwellings, where, with their gardens and poultry yards, they can, if the least industrious, more than realize for themselves the vain hope of the great French King, that he might see every peasant in France have his fowl upon his table on the Sabbath;—who, from the proceeds of their own crops, purchase even luxuries and finery—who labor scarcely more than nine hours a day, on the average of the year—and who, in sickness, in declining years, in infancy and decrepitude, are watched over with a tenderness scarcely short of parental. When we contemplate the known condition of your operatives, of whom that of your agricultural laborers is perhaps the least wretched, we are not only not ashamed of that of our slaves, but are always ready to challenge a comparison, and should be highly gratified to submit to a reciprocal investigation, by enlightened and impartial judges.

You are doubtless of opinion, that all these advantages in favor of the slaves, if they exist, are more than counterbalanced by his being deprived of his freedom. Can you tell me what freedom is—who possess it, and how much is requisite for human happiness? Is your operative, existing in the physical and moral condition which your own official returns depict—deprived too of every political right, even that of voting at the polls—who is not cherished by the slightest hope of ever improving his lot or leaving his children to a better, and actually seeks the four walls of a prison, the hulks, and transportation, as comparative blessings—is *he* free—*sufficiently* free? Can you say that this sort of freedom—the liberty to beg or steal—to choose between starvation and a prison—does or ought to make him happier than our slaves, situated as I have truly described him, without a struggle, care or gloomy forethought?

But you will perhaps say, it is not in the thing but in the name, that the magic resides—that there is a vast difference between being *called a slave* and being *made one*, though equally enslaved by law, by local forms, and by immutable necessity.—This is an ideal and sentimental distinction, which it will be difficult to bring the African race to comprehend. But if it be true, and freedom is a name and idea rather than a reality, how many are there then entitled even to that name except by courtesy; and how many are able to enjoy the idea in perfection? Does your operative regard it as a sufficient compensation, for the difference between four *ounces* and three *pounds* of bacon? If he does, he is a rare philosopher. In your powerful Kingdom, Social Grade is as thoroughly established as Military Rank. Your commonalty are among themselves a series of ascending classes; and rising above them all many more, composed of men not a whit superior to themselves, in any of the endowments of nature, who yet in name, in idea and in fact, possess greater worldly privileges. To what one of all these classes does *genuine* freedom belong? To the Duke, who fawns upon the Prince—to the Baron, who knuckles to the Duke—or the Commoner, who crouches to the Baron?

Doubtless you all boast of being ideally free; while the American citizen counts your freedom slavery, and could not brook a state of existence in which he daily encountered fellow-mortals, acknowledged and privileged as his superiors, solely by the accident of birth. He, too, in turn, will boast of his freedom, which might be just as little to your taste. I will not pursue this topic further. But I think you must admit, that there is not so much in name; and that ideal and imputed freedom is a very uncertain source of happiness.

You must also agree, that it would be a bold thing for you or any one to undertake to solve the great problem of good and evil—happiness and misery, and decide in what worldly condition man enjoys most, and suffers least. Your profession calls on you to teach that his true happiness is seldom found upon the stormy sea of politics, or in the mad race of ambition, in the pursuits of Mammon, or the cares of hoarded gain; that, in short, the wealth and honors of his world are to be despised and shunned. Will you then say, that the slave must be wretched, because he is debarred from them?—or because he does not indulge in the dreams of philosophy, the wrangling of sectarians, or the soul disturbing speculations of the sceptic?—or because, having never tasted of what is called Freedom, he is ignorant of its ideal blessings, and is as contented with his lot, such as it is, as most men are with theirs?

You and your Presbytery doubtless desire, as we all should, to increase the happiness of the human family. But since it is so difficult, if not impossible, to determine in what earthly state man may expect to enjoy most of it, why can you not be content, to leave him in that respect where God has placed him—to give up the ideal and the doubtless, for the real—to restrict yourselves to the faithful fulfilment of your great mission of preaching "the glad tidings of Salvation" to all classes and conditions, or at the very least, sacredly abstain from all endeavors to ameliorate the lot of man by revolution, bloodshed, massacre, and desolation, to which all attempts at Abolition in this country, in the present, and, so far as I can see, or any future age, must inevitably lead?

Be satisfied with the improvement which Slavery has made, and which nothing but slavery could have made to the same extent, in the race of Ham. Look at the Negro in Africa—a naked savage—almost a Cannibal, ruthlessly, oppressing and destroying his fellows—idle, treacherous, idolatrous, and such a disgrace to the image of his God, in which you declare him to be made, that some of the wisest philosophers have denied him the possession of a soul. See him here—three millions at least of his rescued race—civilized, contributing immensely to the subsistence of the human family, his passions restrained, his affections cultivated, his bodily wants and infirmities provided for, and the true religion of his Maker and Redeemer taught him. Has slavery been a curse to him? Can you think God has ordained it for no good purpose?—or, not content with the blessings it has already bestowed, do you desire to increase them still? Before you act, be sure your Heavenly Father has revealed to you the means. Wait for the Inspiration which brought the Israelites out of Egypt—which caried Salvation to the Gentiles.

I have written you a longer letter than I intended. But the question of Slavery is a much more interesting subject to us, involving as it does the fate of all that we hold dear, than anything connected with John L. Brown can be to you; and I trust you will read my reply with as much consideration as I have read your Memorial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, J. H. HAMMOND.

To the Rev. Thomas Brown, D. D. Moderator of the Free Church of Glasgow, and to the Presbytery thereof.

The President's Message.

The subjoined Message of the President, to both Houses of Congress, gives a faithful abstract of the relations at present existing between our Government and that of Mexico.

To the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in remonstrance of the Executive through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the people, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interspose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those by which her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but a precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and People. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow-citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the North-west coast of the Pacific the privilege which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California, for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrong. In this same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American People will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the People of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the People, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow-citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was, during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the South-west, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our Councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire the territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years,—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the Independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a Treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States, in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1844.

GOV. HAMMOND'S LETTER.

This clear, calm, and profound view of the opposition to the question of slavery, will be read with interest by every Southern patriot. The interference of the Abolitionists of Europe is still more aggravating than that of our own people; because they are free from all responsibility for slavery in the U. States. We call the attention of our readers to this document with the more pleasure, as it is temperately written.—*Federal Union.*

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1844.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

In the Senate, the first hour of its session was devoted to the reception of various petitions, memorials, and resolutions; after which, the bill appropriating lands for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, came up on its third reading. It was debated, at length, by Mr. White of Indiana, who urged its immediate passage, and Mr. Haywood of North Carolina who argued in favor of its postponement, until Thursday next. It was finally postponed; and then the Senate went into Executive Session, after which they adjourned until Thursday, (the day after to-morrow.)

In the House, little of importance to your readers was transacted. Various bills, resolutions, and petitions were presented and referred. A discursive debate sprang up on the resolution referring to the engraving and printing of a map of the U. States and adjacent territory, which was under consideration yesterday. The bill for the reduction of the price of public lands remaining unsold, was also debated; after which the House adjourned until the day after to-morrow.

It seems now to be well understood, by our friends, that no opposition to the annexation of Texas, on the part of the Democrats in the House, is to be apprehended, but from some half dozen men from New York and other Northern States. They in all cases, represent districts in which the Abolitionists hold the balance of power. Being without that decision of character so necessary to make successful politicians, they have made up their minds to adopt the time-serving policy of bending to apprehended storms in their individual districts. They take this course, knowing well that it obliges them to play second fiddle to Federalism. Such men have no fixed principles; and it is a matter of congratulation with our party, that circumstances have forced them to show their hands ere the new administration comes into power. We are better without than with them; for their nominal adherence to the Democratic party will only beget trouble for those who stand by its principles—the issues of the late campaign in their districts. It is the firm determination of our friends to save Mr. Polk from the embarrassment consequent upon equivocal positions on the part of any men in Congress claiming to be members of the Democratic Party. They will be emphatically repudiated in Washington, and must make up their minds to be recognised at home either as [illegible] whigs or fishy Democrats—that is to be the tools of Federalism, in some way or other. Under other circumstances, there might be some hesitation about treating these gentlemen so unceremoniously, but, with our present majority in the House, such is conceived to be the most prudent course of action.—They can be well spared, and there is no other method of teaching time-serving men the danger of abandoning principle, at the command of every little counter current at times ruffling the tide on which the Democracy have heretofore floated triumphantly.

Yours, truly.

ANOTHER BET.

The following is said to be a genuine correspondence, and as "a lady's in the case," we give it place:

DARIEN, Dec. 11, 1844.

J. A. PULLEN, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You undoubtedly remember some time in August last, when on your way to Brattleboro', Vt., of travelling with a lady who expressed herself strongly in favor of the election of James K. Polk, for President; and was, moreover, confident that he, by the suffrages of the People of this nation, would on the 4th of March next, be called to the discharge of that high office. You also no doubt, remember that a wager was laid between yourself and this lady (myself,) on the result of the Presidential election, and to the following effect:—"Should Clay be elected I was to forward you, at New York city, 12 lbs. of fine fresh butter, per express; should Polk be elected you were to forward me per express five cans of oysters." The result is now known—Polk is elected, Clay is bound for the head waters of Salt River; you have lost the oysters and I am the winner.

Now, sir, relying as we did upon each other's honor in this matter, allow me to say that I shall expect to receive from you, by the 25th of this month, the five cans of oysters, as from the opinion formed of you by me, I am confident you will not hesitate to a wager so fairly laid and so clearly won. Please send the oysters to R. S. Stevens, Attica, who will receive them and forward to me.

Very respectfully yours, for Polk,
MARY WEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1844.

MADAM: I am favored with your letter, dated Dec. 11th, in which you refer to a bet made between us last August, while travelling together in the stage to Brattleboro'. I confess that the affair had nearly slipped my memory, until the receipt of your favor. You will remember I only heard your voice, for it was dark when we met and when we parted. Had I had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I could not certainly have been so forgetful. But I remember distinctly your discussion of the political topics of the day surprised me by its tone of intelligence and confidence. That you found yourself to be correct in your calculation is very apparent, and though I should have been more happy to have won the "twelve pounds of fine fresh butter"—all the sweeter from your having a hand in it—I now most cheerfully comply with your most reasonable request, and transmit this day to your order, per Express, "five cans of fine fresh oysters."

"May good digestion wait on appetite—and health on both."

Yours, for Clay,
J. A. PULLEN.

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.
October 4 1844. 78

From Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

In consequence of the deep interest felt in the progress of the internal affairs of Mexico, at this time, we take up much of our space to-day in giving the latest news from this unhappy country. The news is most important. From these items, it will be seen what the empty boasts of her minister is worth, of waging war with this country, if Texas be annexed. We think the reign of the tyrant, Santa Ana, is near an end by this time. Mexico may yet again prosper under a Republican form of government. The following is the news from Mexico, collected by a New-York paper, from the notes of Mr. Cushing, received by the last arrival:

The revolution of Mexico was rapidly approaching a decisive crisis, and the utmost confusion and disorder exist in all parts of the republic.

The great object of the revolution is to decide whether Santa Anna shall be precipitated from power, or whether, on the other hand, he shall be the permanent dictator and arbitrary master of the government.

In order to understand well the actual state of things, it is necessary, in the first place, to give a brief explanation of the previous state of things.

At the head of the government in 1841 was General Anastasio Bustamente, under the constitution which then regulated the Mexican republic. In August, 1841, General Paredes and the department of Jalisco pronounced against the government of Bustamente.

A civil war of brief duration ensued, which was terminated on the 28th of September, 1841, by an arrangement, in virtue of which the President was invested with the powers of dictator, for the purpose of reorganizing the constitution and the government.

This temporary arrangement is known by the name of the Basis of Tacubaya and the agreements of La Estanzuela.

Under the auspices of Santa Anna a Congress assembled in June, 1842, and proceeded to deliberate on a new constitution. Santa Anna himself retired to Manga de Clavo, leaving General Bravo as President ad interim; and the proceedings of Congress not being agreeable to Santa Anna, it was dissolved by General Bravo in December, 1842, and a national junta, or assembly of notables, was convened in its place.

On the 12th of June, 1843, a new constitution was completed and made public, by which (among other things) the supreme power was lodged in the hands of a President, to be elected for five years; of an elective body called the council of government, and of a Congress composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies; and Santa Anna himself was immediately elected President under the new constitution.

During this period the republic had been distracted, not only by the civil war which displaced Bustamente and elevated Santa Anna to power, but also by the insurrection of Yucatan and the long civil war which ensued in that quarter; by an extensive rising of the Indians in the extreme south; by incursions of the Indians in the north, by controversies with foreign powers; by the question of Texas; and, above all, by incompetency and corruption of all the members of the government.

By the sixth of the Basis of Tacubaya it was provided that "the provisional executive shall answer for his acts before the first Constitutional Congress," and this was confirmed by the agreement at La Estanzuela.

Nevertheless, by a decree of Santa Anna issued on the 31 of October, 1843, (before assuming the office of constitutional President,) it was declared that, as the power exercised by him under the basis of Tacubaya was, by its very tenor, without limitation, the responsibility referred to in the sixth of the said basis was merely "*a responsibility of opinion;*" that all the acts of his dictatorship were of the same permanent force as if performed by a constitutional government, and must be observed as such by the first constitutional Congress.

The new government was completed and installed in January, 1844, when the first Congress under the new constitution assembled. Its early acts seem so have been in accordance with the views of Santa Anna, for it voted an extraordinary contribution of four millions with which to prosecute the war against Texas.

But, on his requiring authority for a loan of ten millions, the Congress hesitated to give its assent; though it was notorious that but a small portion of the extraordinary contribution had been realized, and that the treasury, so far from being competent to supply the means for carrying on a war against Texas, was in fact incompetent for the ordinary daily necessities of the government.

Meanwhile, as affairs proceeded, a heavy opposition to Santa Anna began to manifest itself in Congress and throughout the republic. He had been raised to power, though apparently with great unanimity; yet, as the event has shown, by a military revolution, rather than by the spontaneous general choice of the people.

For, on his expressing a wish to retire a short time to Manga de Clavo for the care of his private affairs, (as he had done in 1842,) in which case the new constitution required that the senate should make choice of a President *ad interim* to officiate during his absence from the seat of government, the ministerial candidate, General Valentin Canalizo, prevailed by one vote only over his opponent, General Rincon.

Such, then, was the position of things in October, 1844; Santa Anna being President *proprietario;* Canalizo President *interino;* and the Congress assembled in special session, occupied with the foreign relations and the financial embarrassments of the republic, when the revolution broke out in the large and powerful department of Jalisco.

On the 1st of November, 1844, the departmental assembly of Jalisco adopted and published what is called an *initiative*, being an act provided for by the constitution, in virtue of which the assembly submitted the proposition following.

The national Congress will make effective the responsibility of the provisional government, to which it was subjected by the sixth of the basis of Tacubaya, which it swore to and caused to be sworn to by the nation.

2. The law of August 21st, 1844, imposing extraordinary contributions, is repealed.

3. The Congress will occupy itself by preference in reforming the articles of the constitution which experience has demonstrated to be contrary to the prosperity of the departments.

This act was adopted by all the authorities of the department, civil and military, and made known by public documents issued under the signature of the Commandant General Galido, with his principal officers; and thus far it was in Mexico a constitutional and not a revolutionary act; for in Mexico the military participate equally with the civil authorities in all political proceedings.

But, though nominally a constitutional act, it was in reality a revolutionary one, skilfully arranged and combined for the overthrow of Santa Anna.

To this intent General Mariano Paredes, who had commenced the revolution of 1841 in the same department of Jalisco, and who had since that time acted with Santa Anna, was pitched upon to be the agent of his overthrow.

The secret movers of the new revolution obtained for General Paredes the command of the department of Sonora, to reach which it is necessary to march through that of Jalisco.

On the way to his government, Paredes stopped at Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco, with troops under his command, and there pronounced openly and directly against Santa Anna, and assumed the functions of military chief of the revolution.

The four departments of Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Sinalva, and Sonera, concurred at once in the pronunciamento of Jalisco; and thus the five northwestern departments were in arms at once against Santa Anna. Between these and Mexico there intervene the two departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Paredes advanced to Lagos, on the frontier of Jalisco, and there established his headquarters, with an army of 1,400 men, to await the process of events. In the contiguous department of Guanajuato was General Bortazar with 2,000 men, on whom Paredes depended for support, but the rapid movements of Santa Anna himself prevented Cortazar from joining Paredes (if he had the intention) and compelled him (for the present at least) to declare for Santa Anna.

For, instantly on hearing what had taken place in Guadalajara, Santa Anna, who was then at Manga de Clavo, in the department of Vera Cruz, and in whose neigborhood was a large body of troops, professedly collected for an expedition against Texas, set out for Mexico, being invested by the President *ad interim* with the conduct of the war against Paredes. He set out from Jalapa on the 7th of November at the head of 8,500 men, crossed rapidly the department of Puebla, where he received some additional troops, and on the 18th arrived at Guadalupe, a town near Mexico, where he fixed his headquarters.

He had left the departments of Vera Cruz and Puebla full of professions of loyalty to his government, and he found the same professions in that of Mexico, and similar professions came to him there from Queretaro and Guanajuato, and he prepared to march from Gaudalupe and to assemble at Queretaro a force of 13,000, with which to overwhelm the little army of Paredes.

But, when at this moment, all-powerful as he appeared, at the head of a great army, and with all the departments behind him loyal, symptoms began to appear of the uncertainty of his cause; for, though the Congress did not professedly support Paredes, yet it insisted that Santa Anna should proceed constitutionally, which the latter was unable or indisposed to do.

The Mexican constitution provides expressly that the President cannot command in person the military force, either by land or sea, without the previous permission of Congress. Santa Anna had take the command without even pretending to ask the consent of Congress, and in so doing had himself performed a revolutionary act quite as positive and serious as that of Paredes.

Nevertheless, on the 22d he proceeded on his march to Queretaro; and on the same day the chamber of deputies voted the impeachment of the minister of war, Gen. Reyes, for signing the order under which Santa Anna held the command of the troops. Congress also voted to receive and print the pronunciamentos of the revolutionized department; in all this indicating a disposition, not to be mistaken, of hostility to Santa Anna.

On arriving at Queretaro, Santa Anna found that, although the military authorties were professedly in his favor, yet the junto departmental had pronounced for the initiative of Jalisco. Therefore, he made known to the members that if they did not pronounce in his favor he would send them prisoners to Perote. They refused; and three of them were immediately arrested by his order, and sent off under a strong guard in the direction of Mexico and Perote.

When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress immediately summoned before it the ministers of war and of government, to know whether they had authorized General Santa Anna to imprison the members of the junta departmental of Queretaro.

This subject occupied the chambers on the 29th and 30th of November; and their attitude had now become so menacing that the President *ad interim*, Canalizo, (after consultation with Santa Anna,) took the high-handed step of deciding to close the session of Congress by force, and declare Santa Anna dictator of the republic.

Accordingly, on repairing to the palace on the 1st of Dec. the members found the doors shut against them and guarded by soldiers; and on the 2d appeared the proclamation of Canalizo, as Presidento interino, declaring the chamber dissolved indefinitely, and conferring all the powers of government, legislative as well as executive, on Santa Anna, as Presidento proprietario, the same to be exercised by Canalizo as Presidento interino until otherwise ordered by Santa Anna.

For some days this forcible demolition of the constitutional government by the creatures of Santa Anna remained without producing any apparent effect in Mexico. But on the very day when the news reached Puebla, General Inclan, commandant-general of that department, in concert with the civil authority, pronounced against Santa Anna; and in a few days (on the 6th) the garrison and people of Mexico rose against the government; imprisoned Canalizo and his ministers; Congress reassembled; the president of the council of government, General Herrera, assumed the exercise of the functions of President according to the constitution; and new ministers were appointed the next day, whose authority was immediately acknowledged in Vera Cruz.

At the latest dates from Vera Cruz (December 12th) affairs stood thus:

The departments of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes were in a state of revolution, and in military possession of General Paredes.

General Santa Anna (with Cortazar) had military possession of the departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Santa Anna's Presidedt *interino*, Canalizo, and his ministers, were imprisoned in Mexico. Congress had reassembled, and a temporary constitutional government was installed there, composed as follows, viz:

General Jose Joaquim de Herrera, President of the Council of Government, charged temporarily with the supreme executive authority.

D. Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Relations, State, and Police.

D. Mariano Riva Palacios, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction, and Industry.

D. Pedro J. Echeverria, Minister of Finance.

D. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War.

And it was already known that the departments of Puebla and Vera Cruz had declared their adhesion to the provisnal government; and there is no doubt that the most of the other departments will also support the Congress.

Meanwhile, Santa Anna is constitutional President of the republic, but unconstitutionally in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up his command.

If he refuses, he becomes undoubtedly a rebel and a traitor; because the new provincial government in Mexico is constitutionally constituted. If he consents, he ceases to have any troops for his support; he is placed at the mercy of his enemies.

His position is now an extremely critical one, therefore. Every thing depends on whether his troops adhere to him against the Congress and the constitutional government. If they do, he becomes the military dictator of the country.

Reports were current at Vera Cruz that a part of his troops has already proclaimed him dictator, and that another part had declared against him; but upon this point no information in authentic form had reached the public ear.

If any sufficient portion of troops adhere to him, to enable him to continue the war, still he is surrounded with difficulties, being in the very heart of the republic, with Jalisco and its concurrent departments to the Pacific: against him on the one hand, and Mexico, with its concurrent departments to the Gulf, against him on the other hand.

He may recover himself by some new turn in the wheel of fortune, and resume his place as the constitutional President *proprietario* of the republic; but this is hardly probable, as the public sentiment is almost unanimous against him in nearly all the departments.

It seems more likely that he will have to yield to the storm; and, if not deprived of his life, he may escape to the Uniterd States by a sudden march on Tampico, or to South America by way of the Pacific.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

The *Madisonian* of Saturday makes a very welcome announcement. That paper says:

"We are happy to be able to state, from a source entitled to the highest respect, that in the late disturbances in the Island of Cuba, which occasioned at first much consternation from the supposed extent and seriousness of the plot, but which, thanks to the wisdom and firmness of the Governor General, are now most happily allayed. The whole course of His Excellency, General O'Donnell, in this disagreeable affair, has been marked by impartiality and clemency, as well as by courtesy and good will towards the United States. The mode in which the proceedings against such Americans as had been imprisoned on the occasion, were conducted, and which led to their prompt liberation from arrest, was such as justified the high confidence reposed in his Excellency by our Government, and received, as it merited, its unqualified approbation. The zeal Gen. O'Donnell has always evinced to cultivate and to advance the relations of amity, and of mutual and common interests, which subsist between Cuba and this country, is duly appreciated, and furnishes abundant and irrefragable proof of error and misrepresentation on the part of the journals which have so often and so harshly assailed him."

From the Boston Post.

NATIVEISM—FEDERAL PATERNITY.

The ideas now so common on the subject of foreigners were favorite ideas with the old federalists. The tone of the latter towards them was bitter, and their legislation was as severe as their prejudices were strong. In this respect the leopard has not changed a spot; federalism is the same in character now that it was in the time of Madison and Jefferson: it produces to-day the same political measures that it did in 1814 and 1798. It has changed only its name.

To show this, we propose to trace the pedigree of the proposed alteration in the naturalization law from five years to twenty-one years, and of the policy of the exclusion of foreign born citizens from offices of trust or profit. It will be seen that both have an appropriate paternity; that the former tho' more liberal, is the same cast of the law passed by the federalists of 1798—that of the latter is precisely the same with the policy proposed by the "peace party" of 1814! We will take first the act passed against foreigners by the

FEDERALISTS OF 1798.

These were: 1. The alien law. This authorized the president (John Adams) to banish from the Union any whom he might suspect of entertaining hostile views of the government, even without a formal trial. 2. The sedition law, which was not confined *in words* to foreigners, made it a penal offence to speak or write against the government. In its *execution*, however, it was chiefly levelled at them. 3. A new naturalization law, requiring fourteen years' residence by a foreigner ere he could become a citizen. This law was warmly defended by the federalists. "Among the best legislative acts of John Adams' presidency," says a federal writer, "was the law for regulating the admission of aliens to citizenship." Under President Washington's administration, the time required was but five years residence—where it is now. 4 The whole party, from President Adams downwards, abused foreigners by defaming them, charging them with entertaining the design of overthrowing all government that they might be happy here in massacre and ravage." For writing their views on the acts of government, they were imprisoned. The columns of the federal press teem with the most violent tirades against them—the Irish, they said, "wild and untamable," and banded together forty thousand strong to work for anarchy—the French were governed by the jacobin clubs of Paris, and bent on sitting up atheism and destruction.

One of the first acts of Jefferson's administration was to restore the naturalization law to its former terms of a five years residence. This measure and another, the appointment of Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, to the office of secretary of the treasury—the identical statesman whom John Q. Adams so recently complimented for his large services and patriotism—served to open afresh, and to keep open, the sluices of federal abuse of foreigners. Then the cry was, in congress and out of it, that the nation was controlled by foreigners. Mr. Gallatin was most shamefully abused. The federalists of the Massachusetts legislature allude to him, when they echo to Gov. Strong that the real cause of the war was, "*the influence of worthless foreigners over the press and the deliberations of the government in all its branches.*"

We now come to *the first public declaration*—so far as we are aware—of *nativeism*, by

THE FEDERALISTS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The report of this celebrated body, 1st, pictures the ruined state of the nation; and 2d states the outlines of the policy that produced this ruin. The following is the seventh charge brought against the democratic party:

"*Seventh.* The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcoltent subjects of the old world, to come to these States, *in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.*"

The remedy proposed was an amendment to the constitution in the following words:—

"NO PERSON WHO SHALL HEREAFTER BE NATURALIZED, SHALL BE ELIGIBLE AS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE OR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, NOR CAPABLE OF HOLDING ANY CIVIL OFFICE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

THIS IS THE FIRST DECLARATION BY A PUBLIC BODY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIVEISM.

The argument by which this was supported in this report, is as follows:—

"Another amendment, subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient, *relates to the exclusion of foriegners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding officers of trust, honor, of profit.*"

"That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question. Nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms, or virtue needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still it is agreed, that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality and the choice of settlement to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens, who were no parties to the compact—who are ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country, but what is recent and transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient to admit them after due probation to become citizens, for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these states as candidates for preferment. *The convention forbear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honor and peace of this nation, from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberality.*"

Such was the proposition—such the argument of the federalism that met in the convention at Hartford! One of the master spirits of the federal party of 1798—to whom, history says, more than to any other one man, is owing the glory or the shame of the *alien and sedition laws*, and of the *naturalization law* of 1798. Harrison Gray Otis, was one of the master spirits, and has come forth repeatedly as the open defender of this convention! The politicians that justified those measures were the identical politicians that were the authors of this new exclusive proposition. Yea, the same Daniel Webster that so recently came out flatfooted for nativeism, in Faneuil Hall, was in 1814 the Ajax of the federal party, and in full political communion with the men of Hartford! So strong, thus far, are the proofs of identity!!

Men alter—parties take new names—but principles remain the same. The touch stone by which to try a political party, or a private individual, is action not words. We come now to the nativeism of

THE FEDERALISTS OF 1844.

They may be *called* whigs, American Republicans, or native Americans. But what are their measures—their political principles? This is the question. We give them in their own words.—One of the early resolutions adopted by the native American party reads thus:—

"We do solemnly resolve to oppose the election or appointment of any but American citizens to office, and henceforward to use our united efforts and unsparing zeal to procure such an alteration in the naturalization law as shall exclude from the right of suffrage all foreigners who come into this country after such law has passed."

This proposition of perpetual exclusion, has been changed by the native party for a simple extension of the time required for a foreigner to become a citizen to a residence of *twenty-one years.* The whig presses, however, take the original ground of the natives. The Boston Courier, whig, and whose editor proclaims his desire to live and die in the faith of the *Hartford Convention*, says:

"We contend for *American* liberty—that Americans shall be ruled by Americans—that foreigners who are attracted here by the mildness of our laws and the liberality of our civil and religious institutions, shall have the privilege of educating themselves and their offspring in the principles of republican government, in our schools and colleges, and enjoy all the rewards which labor and industry can expect or demand—BUT *that they shall not hold office of trust or emolument, nor have the right to vote for those who hold such offices.*"

The Boston Atlas—whig of November 24, 1844, says—

"While the whigs of this city are unanimously in favor, so far as we are aware, of the principles and policy of the self-styled native Americans, we trust few if any of them will be induced to forsake their old party landmarks. If the naturalization laws are to be reformed, it can only be done by strengthening the whig party—the TRUE AMERICAN PARTY."

Here is the policy chalked out in 1844, are both the proposition of the Hartford Convention and the spirit of 1798. The identity could not be stronger. It has originated *partly* from politicians who distrusted the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and were laboring to warp our republican institutions to the forms of monarchy, and *partly* from politicians whom John Q. Adams stigmatizes as a band of "conspirators," "driven, in the desperation of disappointment, to the meditation and preparation of measures tending to the dissolution of the Union." Truly a paternity worthy of the policy! How long will it be ere those engaged in its defence, like the men of Hartford, in the language of J. Q. Adams will "gladly wash out from their own memories their participation in projects upon which the stamp of INDELIBLE REPROBATION has passed?"

Thus the democracy can see in this native movement set forth by whig leaders—as in almost every movement on the political chess-board, as for instance the bank question and the suffrage question, the same federalism it fought against in 1798, and peace partyism it fought against in 1815. They will do well to say to it—Ephraim is indissolubly joined to his idols; let him alone.

TAILORING.

J. J. HADEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be pleased to wait upon them at all times.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1845.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

This body passed a Resolution some time since to adjourn on last Monday, the 6th instant; but they found it convenient to their party purposes to take up so much time in their foul purpose of expelling the Senator from Onslow, for the crime of being a Democrat, and thus making a Democratic majority in the Senate, that they have rescinded their Resolution for adjournment, and no one knows now when they will adjourn. The *Independent* thinks it will be about the 10th.

So little has been done that would at all interest the people, that we have declined giving a detailed report of their doings. We shall merely give what they have finished, or seem inclined to finish, and then, after we have sifted the chaff out, the reader can see how much wheat he is to expect from this whig legislature.

In the first place, the bill for making Graham county out of portions of Mecklenburg, Iredell, &c., has been indefinitely postponed (or rejected) in the Commons by a vote of 56 to 54. This vote settles that question.

The bill for removing the Courthouse from Lincolnton, was killed in the House of Commons, on the 3d instant, by a vote of 57 to 54—on a motion to reject.

We are glad to see that the resolutions calling of the General Government for our State's share of the sales of the public Lands under the deposite act, were postponed in the Senate, until the 4th March next, which amounts to a rejection. Messrs. Jefferson, Senator from Rutherford and Cleveland, and Worth of Randolph, voting with the Democrats to postpone.

Gov. *Graham* was inaugurated on the 1st, with considerable pomp and ceremony. His inaugural is before us; but we have not read it.

By the casting vote of the Speaker in the Senate, the bill to foreclose the mortgage of the State on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has become a law. The law authorizes the Governor to bid $300,000 for the Road, in behalf of the State. No one doubts this bid will throw the Road on the hands of the State, and thus accomplish the object of the Stockholders:—get the State *in*, and themselves *out*, of a bad bargain. We shall give a full history of this nefarious transaction shortly, by which the State is swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Every whig in the Senate voted for this bill, and every Democrat against it, except Mr. Edwards of Warren, who is a Stockholder in the Road, we understand.

The Wilmington Road is also before the legislature, begging more favors. They ask the privilege of issuing $200,000 worth of bonds on the faith of the State, to take up that amount of bonds already outstanding. When this bill came up in the Commons, Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, (a Democrat) moved that before the company he allowed to issue said bonds, they give the State ample security on the private property of the Stockholders for the payment of the bonds. This amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Atkins, Barco, *D. A. Barnes, Brower, Brown, Caldwell, Calloway, Cherry, Church, Cockran, Credle, Davenport, Davis, Doak, Douthit, Emerson, Fagg,* Faucett. Fleming, Foy, Gambill, George, Golding, Graves, Grist, Guthrie, Hackney, Harris, Haughton, Hayes, Jackson, Leathers, Locke, Lord, Mebane, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Murphy, McIntyre, McLean, McNair, Nixon, R. T. Payne, C. L. Payne, Perkins, Phifer, Poindexter, Pratt, Puryear, Regan, Reid, Roane, T. H. Robinson, Rush, Sharpe, Shepard, Smith, Street, Taliaferro, Thrash, Trull, Waddill, Washington, Watters, White, Whitehurst, T. Wilson.—68.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Beamen, Bond, Brame, Bridges, Brogden, Burgin, Collins, Cunningham, W. Dickson, J. G. Dickson, Dunn, Edwards, Ellis, Gatling, Hamrick, Harrison, Jones, Keener, Kelly, Kirk, Lea, Lemmon, Mangum, Martin, McNeil, Rankin, Reinhardt, Richardson, H. H. Robinson, Sanders, Scales, Shaw, Stone, Wilder, N. L. Williamson, N. Wilson, Woodard.—41.

This amendment secured the State against loss, but no sooner did the federal leaders have time to drill their men, than they turned right round on the third reading of the bill and struck out this amendment, which they had adopted only a few minutes before, to secure the State against loss. Here is the vote by which Mr. Flemming's amendment was stricken out:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barco, D. A. Barnes, Bond, Brower, Brown, Burgin, Caldwell, Calloway, Cherry, Church, Clayton, Credle, Davenport, Davis, W. Dickson, Douthit, Emerson, Fagg, Faucett, Foy,

Gambill, George, Golding, Grist, Guthrie, Hackney, Harris, Haughton, Hayes, Keener, Leathers, Littlejohn, Locke, Lord, Mebane. Mills, Moore, McLean, McNair, R. T. Payne, C. L. Paine, Perkins, Phifer, Poindexter, Pratt, Puryear, Reid, Roane, T. H. Robinson, Rush, Sharpe, Smith, Street, Thrash, Trull, Waddill, Washington, Watters, Whithehurst, T. Wilson, Cochran.—68.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Atkins, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Beaman, Brame, Bridgers, Brogden, Collins, Cunningham, J. Dickson, Dunn, Edwards, Ellis, Fleming, Gatling, Graves, Hamrick, Harison Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lea, Lemmon, Mangum, Martin, Mitchell, Murphy, McIntyer, McNeil, Nixon, Rankin, Regan, Reinhardt, Richardson, H. H. Robinson, Sanders, Scales, Shaw, Shepard, Stone, Taliaferro, White, Wilder, N. L. Williamson, R. P. Williamson, N. Wilson, Woodard.—49.

This is a strict party vote, except Mr. Adams of Guilford, who voted with the Democrats for the State. The people can now see who is for saving the State against these rapacious incorporations, and who is for robbing our treasury to make these money-lords rich.

Mr. Boyden has introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the election of a Lieut. Governor by the people.—We are opposed to this project There is also a project on foot to submit the question of "Penitentiary," or "No Penitentiary," to the people. This is all of interest that has been done.

CONGRESS.

We have been watching the proceedings of Congress with deep interest, to see some movement in relation to rebuilding the Mint here. But as yet, the only thing done is a report and estimate of the cost of the Mint, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The cost is put at $35,000. We hope Col. Barringer will not fail to press this measure;—it is of vital importance to Western North Carolina.

In the House, Mr. *C. J. Ingersoll's* resolutions for the annexation of Texas have been taken up, and Mr. I. made a powerful speech in favor of their immediate passage. Mr. *Bayley* of Va., and Mr. *Payne* of Ala., also spoke on the same side. In the course of Mr. *Ingersoll's* remarks, he said he was authorized to state, that the annexation of Texas would produce a rupture neither with Great Britain or Mexico. This has always been our opinion. These nations have no right to object to annexation, because Texas is a free and independent nation, and has the right to do as she pleases in the matter.—We think the chances for annexation at this session are very good. See a letter on the subject, on our first page, from the Richmond Enquirer.

The bill to graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers has been under discussion for some days in the House; but no vote has been taken.

Congress seems disposed to do very little this session—awaiting, we suppose, the incoming of the new administration.

GOV. MOREHEAD.

Our readers will recollect that two years ago, the then editor of this paper brought a charge against Gov. Morehead, of drawing a salary as President *ex officio* of the Literary Board, at the same time he was receiving his salary as Governor. The Constitution says—"no person shall hold two offices of trust and profit at the same time." A correspondence which has just been published, between the late Treasurer, Col Wheeler, and Gov. Morehead, shows that the Governor has been illegally drawing hundreds of dollars from the people's Treasury, for his services as a member of the Literary Board, while he was at the same time drawing his salary as Governor. What do the people think of such conduct? This is the regard our whig State rulers pay to the obligations of a constitutional oath. We knew Gov. Morehead was a great lover of money, but we did not think he would violate his oath to get a crumb from the people's treasury.

SO WE GO!

The legislature have passed an act, authorizing the public Treasurer to borrow *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, to meet the liabilities of the State! This is the way our whig rulers are involving the State in debt.

RAIL ROAD TO CAMDEN.

The S. Carolina legislature, at its last session, chartered a company to construct a Rail Road from Columbia to Camden, in that State. We have no doubt the Road will be completed, and the importance of continuing it into North Carolina must be very apparent to every one—important both to South Carolina and Western North Carolina. And as the subject is beginning to attract attention, we are requested to say, that a gentleman who has investigated the subject fully, will prepare a series of articles for our paper, urging the importance of this work.

We are also requested to State that a public meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court, to take into consideration the proposition to extend the Camden Road to Charlotte. We hope to see a full meeting.

BENTON INSTRUCTED.

We are gratified to perceive from the papers, that the legislature of Missouri have, by a large majority, passed resolutions instructing her Senators in Congress and requesting her Representatives, to urge and vote for the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. The resolutions are the strongest we have ever seen passed on the subject. We hope now Col. Benton will either obey the will of his constituents, or resign. His colleague, Judge ATCHISON, has always been a warm friend of annexation.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The duty devolves upon the Virginia legislature now in session, to elect a U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Rives, whose term expires next March. But as parties are so nearly balanced as to leave it doubtful which would succeed were they to go into an election, both seem willing to defer the matter until the next legislature meets, to get a new expression of the people at the next April election.

THE CABINET.

Speculation is still rife at the North in relation to the Cabinet of President POLK. Of course all is mere speculation, for we are well assured that Mr. P. has disclosed his intentions in this matter to no one as yet—unless it be to the Hero of the Hermitage. The last Cabinet formed for him, is by a correspondent of a New York paper writing from Washington—who says—

"The following will be the composition of Mr. Polk's Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Andrew Stevenson of Virg.
Secretary of Treasury—Benj. F. Butler of N. Y.
Secretary of War—Gen. Armstrong of Tenn.
Secretary of Navy—Gen. Saunders of N. C.
Postmaster General—Cave Johnson of Tenn.
Attorney General—Senator Walker of Miss.

"Or that Stevenson will be offered the mission to England, and Calhoun remain; and that Walker will be offered a foreign mission if he chooses one; and that Gen. Saunders prefers the Postmastership, where there is most power. He would make the best Postmaster General we could get."

We entirely agree with this writer in his compliment to Gen. Saunders. He deserves much at the hands of Col. Polk, if any one does. And he is qualified to adorn any post in the government.

But it is likely, from the following, from a late number of the Nashville *Union*, that all this labor of Cabinet making, will prove labor lost. Col. Polk will do his own business in his own way—No doubt the *Union* speaks by advisement with the new President. We are glad to see these sentiments from the confidential friends of Col. P. The *Union* says:

"We have not had one word of conversation or consultation in any way with Col. Polk about his Cabinet, or his preferences between Messrs. Wright and Calhoun. What we say, therefore, we say from our knowledge of the character of the man. He will not permit himself to be entangled in any scheme connected with the succession. His sole aim will be to administer the government prosperously for four years. He will leave the succession entirely to the people. In making up his Cabinet, he will not have any regard to the question of the succession. He will not take side between Messrs. Calhoun and Wright. He knows them both to be men of splendid abilities, of sterling virtues, of sound democracy and of pure characters. But which of them, or whether either of them shall be his successor, he will leave to the sovereign people, without in the slightest degree undertaking to influence their choice. If Mr. Calhoun should be retained in the Cabinet, we therefore undertake to assert that such retention would in no degree indicate the preference of Col. Polk for him over Mr. Wright or any other democrat for the Presidency. Nor would Mr. Calhoun's withdrawal from the Cabinet, and the filling of his place by another, be susceptible of a construction going to indicate Col. Polk's feelings or preferences.

"Although we speak entirely upon our own responsibility, we think we know the President elect so well that we cannot mistake his views, when we assert that in making his Cabinet, his selections will be made exclusively with an eye to the success of his own administration, and not in the smallest degree with an eye to helping any particular friend to be his successor. If there be democratic *cliques*, as we have seen stated, let these cliques learn that as *such* they will never receive any countenance from the President elect. His democracy is of that stamp which looks to the prosperity of the whole party and the entire country. He has seen the fatal consequences of division in our ranks, and his course will be taken with an eye to harmony and union in our party. He will not permit the selection of his Cabinet to be in any way connected with the succession.

"The position of the President elect is in many respects extremely delicate—but knowing his promptness, his firmness, his wisdom, his perseverance and his ardent patriotism, as we do, we shall repose with perfect confidence in the belief that his difficulties will be dissipated as he meets them, and that his administration will be eminently successful in securing the prosperity of the whole people and in maintaining the high character of the government."

We also find the following in the last Madisonian:

Extract of a letter from a friend of the President elect.

"NASHVILLE (Tenn.) Dec. 25th, 1844.

"Cabinets seem to be manufactured, and his future course pointed out with as much nicety, and as systematically, as if he had been among the eastern folks, and had agreed to every thing suggested by them. These *Cabinet-makers*, I am inclined to think, are rather poor mechanics. Their work will not stick together long. As to Mr. Polk's course, I think it will be a source of merited *disappointment* to many *more* of these political speculators. I am quite sure, in carrying out the principles of the Democratic party, President Polk will act independently of all cliques, and pursue a course calculated to benefit the whole American People. He will recognise no dictation except the sovereign will of the People. Injury he has never inflicted on any one, and *none* expect to receive injury at his hands. He will go to Washington uncommitted in any manner to any soul living. His Cabinet will be composed of men like himself, who will act independently and honestly; and the PATRONAGE that comes within his jurisdiction, will be taken from NONE WHO ARE WORTHY, or given to any but the DESERVING.

The *hungry office seekers* who may infest the capital for the next six months, may expect much, but I would advise them to take up some other honest calling, for *disappointment* sometimes causes *madness*."

Coming to.—The Senate have confirmed nearly every nomination made by Mr. Tyler since the commencement of the present session. The late elections scared them.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We point the attention of the reader to the capital letter of Gov. HAMMOND, of C. S., on our first page, to the abolitionists of the Free Church of Scotland. A prouder vindication of the institution of slavery, and of its beneficial effects upon the slaves themselves, we have never seen from the pen of any man. We guess the free church of Scotland will not soon trouble South Carolina again.

Inauguration Ball.—Preparations are making to give Col. POLK the most splendid Inauguration Ball ever witnessed in this country. All Congress is taking part in it. This looks well.

GOVERNOR CASS.—The *Pontiac Jacksonian* says that as some doubts have been expressed as to whether Governor Cass will accept the nomination for U. S. Senator, it can declare from the best authority that Governor Cass *will* accept.

The New-Orleans Bulletin trusts that Hon. Henry Hubbard, the agent to that city from the State of Massachusetts, will not, when he arrives, "tempt the excitement which is to be apprehended if he attempt to enter on the objects of his mission."

ENGLAND.

The designs to be accomplished by this rapacious nation of plunderers, in her present course towards Texas and Mexico and the United States, are well set forth in the following article in the New York *Ledger*, a paper neutral in politics. To destroy the power and existence of the United States, England must use strategy and deception. This she is doing through her abolition emissaries; and to get possession of, or a controlling influence over, the weaker powers of this continent, and thus ruin this confederacy, she is making use of bribes, threats and duplicity. This must be apparent to every discerning reader. And yet we find the leading federal, or whig papers and politicians in this country defending the course of England, and abusing our own government for taking measures to guard against these designs of our ancient and inveterate enemy. And the only course for us to take to circumvent England's designs, is to *annex Texas to the Union immediately*. But here is the article from the *Ledger*:

"*Britain and Mexico.*—We have alluded to the designs of Britain upon Mexico. How will they be accomplished? The British Government will endeavor to sustain Santa Anna in his present power; and for this purpose, they will encourage his project of conquering Texas. The Mexicans keenly feel the loss of this province as a stain upon their national honor, and therefore would be inclined to support any government that would attempt its re-conquest. Santa Anna knows this; and hence, ever since he acquired his present dictatorship, has he made a show of invading Texas. Perhaps he has never seriously entertained such design. If not, he has been deterred from the enterprise by deeper and more selfish designs. Perhaps he has been sincere in all these demonstrations. If the latter be the case, as we suppose, he has doubtless been instigated by the British Government, intent on its own designs upon Texas. But whether he has or has not seriously thought of re-conquering Texas, he has seriously prosecuted his design of acquiring and retaining absolute power, and for this purpose, has found a ready auxiliary in the British Government.

"But why should the British government aid him in this purpose? We answer, for two reasons; the monopoly of the Mexican markets while his power endures, and the acquisition of Mexican territory when that power shall fall. Is he to be absolute, and through British aid, he will grant to the British exclusive commercial privileges. He will admit British manufactures at low duties, and exclude all others, and will encourage British settlements on Mexican territory. And above all, he will grant to the British government the exclusive right of canals between the two oceans, through Panama, Nicaragua, or any other territory. Should he wish to reign in Mexico during his life, the British government will maintain him in that position; and being absolute, and therefore irresponsible, he will improve his opportunities for amassing wealth for the benefit of his family, which he will secure in England. Should he, after amassing wealth enough, wish to retire to England, the British government will safely transport him there, with his family and his wealth.

"In the first case, he will secretly cede to the British the whole of Central America, if no more, the cession to be complete after his decease. In the second case, he will make a similar cession, to be accomplished after his retirement; in either case, the British Government, by settlements and fortifications, will prepare to render the cession efficacious. So soon as he dies or retires Mexico will be in anarchy, and the British Government, under pretence of restoring peace, will step between the parties as it has done between the contending Hindoo Princes and governments, will aid each for a consideration, and eventually overpower all. Thus will the British intrigue for the monopoly of Mexican *markets*, with a view to the monopoly of Mexican *territory*. They will *use* the country to-day as a means of *acquiring* it to-morrow.

"No part of the world, not yet in British hands, is more valuable to Britian than Mexico, and especially Central America. An extensive region, abounding in resources, it is far superior to Central Asia as a field for British emigration; and an infusion of English population would convert it into an India; a country in which the Mexicans would sow for the British to reap; while the Anglo-Saxan race were continually extinguishing the Mexican. And in addtion to these advantages, it is the gate between Europe and Asia on one side of the globe, as Egypt is a similar gate on the other. The British will acquire Egypt, *if they can*, and Mexico is the Egypt of the New World. With these two gates in the hands of the British, *we* shall be powerless, so far as the trade of the Pacific and Indian oceans is concerned. And possessing Mexico, will the British want our cotton? They can produce cotton enough in Mexico and Texas, and bring the cotton of India to Europe by two short routes, and make Egypt much more productive in cotton than its present owners. We cannot keep the British out of Egypt. That we must leave to France, Russia and Austria. But we can keep them out of Mexico, and must lose no time in trying."

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: By accident, the last few numbers of the Raleigh *Independent*, edited by the notorious *Thomas Loring*, fell into my hands, and the perusal of them has filled me with disgust and indignation—disgust for the miserable miscreant who is now pandering without shame for a party whom he has most bitterly denounced as dishonest and devoid of all principle, moral or political;—and indignation, that the Democracy of our State should be branded as villians, forgers, and traitors by such a man as T. Loring. I know *Thomas Loring*, Mr. Editor; and I know him to be a compound of all that is mean, malicious, and grovelling. I recollect in 1840, the bitter larrupings given this old scamp by Gov. Morehead, and then pitied him, thinking Gov. M. was too severely personal. But it seems the Governor knew his subject and his mean characteristics better than I did. I thought Gov. Morehead's disgusting picture of the worthlessness of character of the Editor of the Standard, (who then *professed* to be a Democrat,) could not possibly be true; but the subsequent course of Loring removes that impression. Notwithstanding all the scathing abuse heaped upon this man's head by Gov. Morehead, as before stated, he is now spaniel-like, licking the hand that smote him!

Loring abuses Senator Haywood, whom he formerly lauded to the skies. I know the reason of this. Mr. Haywood never permitted old *skake-'em-dirty* to even speak to him in the streets, where any one else could see it, or to come into his house or office, unless it was after 11 o'clock at night. The old fellow ought not to have got mad and quit the Democracy on this account; for I learn no decent man in Raleigh likes to be seen associating with him.

I want you, Mr. Editor, to allow me space for a week or two more to show up this dirty slanderer of the Democracy. I have a file of the Standard while he edited it, and can show you some rare specimens of consistency and honesty, in T. Loring.

One who knows him.

☞ We understand the Lincoln mail from this place, via. Steel Creek, Stowesville, &c., had to return on Tuesday last, as the Catawba was too high for crossing. This will explain the reason why our subscribers on that rout did not receive their papers of last week in due season.

☞ P. S. We are requested by "*Tam O-Shanter*," to say that he will attend in particular to the rantankerous "Doctor Joshua Boyd of Charleston," next week—provided the said Doctor don't burst before that time, or send *Tam* to the penitentiary.

South Carolina Conference.—This body, after a lengthy session in Columbia, S. C., adjourned last week. We will give the list of appointments in our next.

SEATOR ENNETT.

This gentleman has been re-elected by the people of Onslow, and has taken his seat in the Senate. The federal members of that body must feel right down mean, to be thus rebuked by the honest yeomanry of Onslow. And the people will call them to a severe account for wasting so much of their time and the public money, to gratify their political malice.

MR. ENNETT RETURNED.

We have just been informed that Mr. Ennett, who was expelled by the algerines of federal tyranny, in the North Carolina Senate, has been *triumphantly* returned to take his seat in that body.—The vote was, we hear, a thin one, as was natural to suppose. What a *rebuke* this is to federalism.—Mr. Ennett stands high in the estimation of his constituents, and the people of Onslow have hurled back in the teeth of their federal persecutors, the insult and foul stain which their Senator was attempted to be branded with by his opponents.—We have no room or time to dwell on this subject. The triumph is sufficient in itself, without a word of comment. As the renowned poet says:

"All places that the eye of heavan visits,
Are to wise men ports and happy havens."

Mr. Ennett, we understand, will reach Raleigh to day, (Friday,) in time for the meeting of the Legislature.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal commenced its Winter Term on the 30th instant—all the Judges being present.—The following gentlemen have undergone examination, and been admitted to County Court Practice:

Hector W. McLean, Robeson county; Matthew S. McCorkle, Catawba county; James A. B. Fitzgerald, Waynesville, Haywood county; A. T. Davidson, do; Robert M. Henry, do; Robert Dick, Greensborough; Thomas D. Walker, Wilmington; Josiah H. Brooks, Tarborough; E. C. Yellowley, Greenville; Joseph J. Nicholson, Halifax county; L. B. Carmichael, Wilkes county; G. M. Bonner, Washington; Andrew Conigland, Halifax; Edward Conigland, do; W. H. Haigh, Fayetteville; Wm. Clark, Beaufort county; Benj. F. Simmons, Halifax county; John F. Wooten, Pitt county; Frederick A. S. Matthews, Elizabeth City; Samuel Field Philips, Chapel Hill; William F. Disbrow, Raleigh.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice:

William Bryson, Hendersonville; Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus; William Stedman, Pittsboro'; Israel Fox, Randolph; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsboro'; Richard J. Ashe, ditto; William F. Martin, Elizabeth City; George Byron Gordon, Gates; William E. Dortch, Nashville; J. Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon; William P. Bynum, Rutherfordton.

The State of Florida.—The citizens of Florida are holding meetings and instructing their representative, Mr. Levy, to claim and demand its admission into the Union at the next session of Congress, in accordance with the rights secured to the inhabitants of Florida by the treaty of cession.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. James F. W. Freeman, Dr. *Dallas M. Williamson* to Miss *Martha D. Wallace.*

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.

Dec. 1844. 92:::3w.

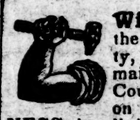
SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. STERLING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8, 1845 4w

BLACKSMITHING.



Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

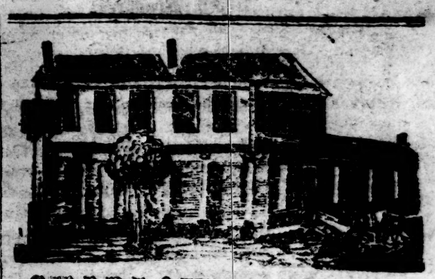
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92:::r.



CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned inforns his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs first door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn; J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G. W. Suggs, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

CHARLOTTE RETAIL PRICES.

Bacon,	6½ a 8
Bagging,	18 a 22
Bale Rope,	8 a 10
Bees wax,	20 a 25
Cheese,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	8 a 12½
Drugs & Paints,	
Copperas,	6½
Indigo,	125 a 200
Saleratus,	20 a 25
White lead in Kegs,	275 a 300
Blue Stone,	20 a 25
Allum,	10 a 12½
Domestic Goods.	
Shirtings Brown,	6¼ a 12
Bleached,	6¼ a 18¾
Calicoes,	6¼ a 25
Stripes,	12½ a 20
Plains,	15 a 25
Checks,	12½ a 25
Negro Linseys,	20 a 33
Satinets,	50 a 150
Broad Cloth, per yd.,	200 a 10,00
Cassimeres,	75 a 4,00
Flour, in Barls,	3½ a 4,00
Feathers	25 a 28
Gun powder,	37½ a
Iron,	3½ a 4
Hoop,	10
Leather, sole,	22½ a 28
Lead,	10
Lard,	8 a 10
Molasses,	40 a 50
Nails,	6½ a 8
Lintseed Oil, per gal.	100 a 1 12
Lamp, do do	125 a 200
Rice, per lb.	5 a 6¼
Sugar,	10 a 12½
Loaf,	16½ a 18¾
Steel Cast,	a 25
English Blister	18 a 19
German,	a 19
American,	a 12½
Twine,	25 a
Tallow,	7 a 10
Tobacco,	10 a 50
Shoes Boy,	37 a 100
Children,	25 a 50
Thick mens,	75 a 150
Kip,	100 a 125
Calf,	150 a 300
Ladies,	50 a 175
Hats, (wool,)	50 a 200
Fur, do do	100 a 600
Caps, leather,	18 a 37½
Fur, do do	200 a 1,00
Blankets,	50 a 150
Bed, per pair,	300 a 750
Trace Chains,	62½ a 100
Anvils, mouse-holes,	16¼ a 18
Common,	10 a 12
Vice,	12½ a 16
Harness,	12 a 15
Bellows, per Inch,	50 a 26

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper & for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

MEDICAL

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associated in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59---F.

Charlotte Drug Store

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
MILES HILL. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and [illegible] Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845.) that

Valuabl House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP. C. M. E.

Dec. 20, 1844. 89:-:ts

A DESIRABLE
TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68:--6w.

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, 5 miles from Charlotte on the Mason Ferry road; containing

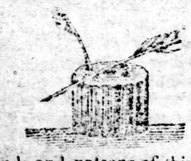
120 Acres

of first rate land. It is well proportioned with upland, low grounds and meadows, and with abundance of timber of the very best quality and of all descriptions common to this part of the country. Together with a pretty situation, good house and out houses, and excellent water. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call soon and examine the premises.

S. M. FULLWOOD.

Nov. 22, 1844. 85--4w.

CHARLOTTE
Female Academy.



THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15, 1844. 84-

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88:-

TAILORING.

A. BETHUNE having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for the 1844-5, takes pleasuse in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, two doors north of the Charlotte Hotel where he will be gratified to to receive a call from such as may want his service. Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

October, 1844. 80--F.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 44--F

House and Sign Painting

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

Notice

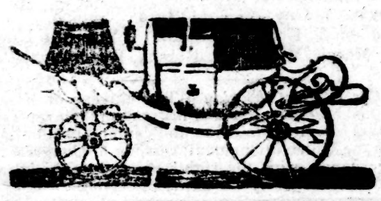
ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

POSITIVELY THE LAST
CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANSION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertiaments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91-F

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit:

A.
Dr. A. F. Alexander,
Miss Sarah J. Alexander,
Adam Alexander,
Wm. Alexander,
Ira Alexander,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
Isaac Adams,

B.
Sarah Beatty,
Sam. Berryhill 2,
Azariah Baily,
Josiah Bradshaw,
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Robt. Buchanan,
Wm. Branson,
James Barnette,
Mr. Brackett,
Stephen M. Boozer,
George Branner,
Wm. S. Banker,

C.
Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham,
V. G. Clarke,
Mrs. Eunice A. Carter,
David F. Cowan,
S. C. Caldwell,

D.
Allen W. Davis,
John S. Davis,
James Dougherty.

E.
James S. Early,
Mr. Erwin,
Alexander Ervin.

F.
R. G. Flannagan.

G.
Rev. John Gifford,
Henry J. Garmon,

H.
Robt. B. Hunter,
James Hipp,
Houston & Grier,
R. M. Herron,
W. H. Hovey 2,
Philo Henderson,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
Wm. Jack,
Mrs. Mary Jones,
Isaac Jones,
James Johnston,
Miss Mary E. Johnston.

K.
Harvey Kennedy.

L.
Mason R. Lyon,
Mrs. E. Lemmonds,
J. M. Long,
M. H. Lemonds,
Josiah G. Lewis,
Daniel Ledwell,
Mrs. Mary Lentile.

M.
Robert McGey,
Hugh McCahan,
James McCay,
W. P. McClelland,
Dr. S. McClanahan,
Joseph McCombs,
Thomas Mack,
James McLeod,
B. D. Mottley,
H. K. McDowell,
H. McDowell,
F. H. McDowell,
James C. Moore,
John M. Morris,
A. C. Miller.

O.
Robert Ormand,
J. L. A. Orr & Co.

P.
Joshua Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Peoples,
Franklin Pegues.
Wm. N. Parks,
Benj. Pierce,
O. M. Peck,
Levi Poke,
Miss M. Porter,

R.
C. M. Ray,
Dr. J. M. Ramsey,
Miss Eliz. Ren 2.
Richard Rozzel,
Mary Ann Rankin,
Dr. J. W. Ross,

S.
Cyrus Stinson.
Col. Geo. Smith,
Miss S. Sasberry,
John F. Sellars,
Mrs. E. Sample, or Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Elam M. Spratt,
William Springs,
Maj. Joseph Smith,
James Sloan,
Miss Jane A. Sloan,
Hiram T. Sloan,
Hugh & Eli Stewart.

T.
Thos. Thompson,
James G. Torrence 2,
L. E. Thompson,

W.
Moses C. West 2,
Stephen Wilson,
Richard Warren,
P. J. Wilson,
S. N. Weddington,
Miss L. A. Williams,
Dr. James Wooster,
Dr. E. D. Williamson

T. R. Hughes.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

January 1, 1845. 3w.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE residence and plantation annexed, formerly the property of James Connor, Esq., dec'd., and recently occupied by the late Mrs. L. Connor, is now offered for sale.

The place is situated on the great road leading from Salisbury to Lincolnton and within one mile of Beatty's Ford. The Tract contains

700 Acres,

a large portion of which lies on the banks of the Catawba River.

The improvements are handsome, and in good repair, and the situation one of the most healthy, pleasant and cheerful in the country.

For terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars, I refer to Mr. Rufus Reid, and Mr. Robert McDowell, near the premises.

H. W. CONNOR.

Nov. 11, 1844. 84-4t

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses. Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They oure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES.	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 2d, 1844. 59--F.

DR. D. JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and a ad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
" Hair Tonic	"	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 25
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 50
" American Hair Dye,		

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their editire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevealy reccommeded.

☞ **ASTONISHING!!!** ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* artucle worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following cerificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND ANTI FEVER PILLS

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury,

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843